

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 7.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd
April, 1881. Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. W. M. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed
in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICES on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

Intimations.

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate
possession.
Apply to

J. M. GUEDES.
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY
ROAD.
OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS suitable for an Office in the
Premises No. 15, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Possession on 1st January, 1882.

Apply to
De SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1881. [15]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS,
GASFITTERS, &c., &c., have
REMOVED their Office and Warehouse to No. 6,
DEACONFIELD ARCADE, where Orders for
Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1881. [25]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on
the most reasonable terms. Special Agents
in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced
and audited, and every description of Accountant's
Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate,
and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: Nine till Four.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER.
No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT
AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [63]

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW
RATES AT THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Music bound in Elegant style with Best
Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX
"PEHO,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES
(in Bottles and Tins).

SYRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and
2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND
CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM
PINAUD AND PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of
FRENCH-MINERAL WATERS

in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,
for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

LIQUEURS.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISSETTE (Marie Brigard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT.

VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [17]

Intimations.

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE FOR SALE, ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner
CLARETS in Quarts and Pints.

CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE
MAURIN, &c., &c.

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

CLARET in WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. [27]

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING CHRISTMAS ANNUALS.

Graphic Xmas Number.
Illustrated News Xmas Number.
Judy's Xmas Annual.
Belgrave's Xmas Annual.

Household Words Xmas Number.
Routledge's Xmas No., Illus. by Caldicott.
Judy's Xmas Annual.
Grant & Co.'s Xmas Number.
Yule Tide Xmas Number.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.
Cigarette Polka Cooke.
Venetia Valse Lowthian.
Evelyn Polka Marriott.
Sweethearts Waltz D'Albert.

NEW SONGS.
"Good Bye, Beloved" Pemberton.
"Haven of Rest" Marriott.
"Happy Days Departed" Lady A. Hill.
"Our Farewell" H. A. Muscat.
A constant succession of the NEWEST SONGS and DANCE MUSIC is received by each French Mail.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [1]

ROSE & CO.,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
LONG CLOTHS and FLANNELS.
TABLES LINEN and IRISH LINENS, GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FANCY DRESS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS.

PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS.

COLOURED and BLACK SILKS.

FANCY BROCADED SILKS (PARISIAN).

ALL WOOL SERGES, &c., &c., &c.

SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.

FASHIONABLE STRIPED SILK VELVETS.

FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED SILK VELVETS.

FANCY LACE GOODS in FISHES, COLLARETTES, AND SETS OF
COLLARS and CUFFS.

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Real and Imitation Laces, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Corsets, Ladies'
and Children's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Fancy Wool and Crewel
Work, Fancy Goods. Chenille and Beaded Fringes, Spanish and Beaded Black Laces, Hosiery
Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S
Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, Half Hose, Undershirts, Drawers, Solitaires and studs,
and an inextinguishable number of Miscellaneous Goods.

Address—
ROSE AND COMPANY,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HONGKONG RACES—HONGKONG RACES.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

By Special Appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG
and to
H.H.H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Is now showing, ex "GLENROY,"
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and BLUE FRENCH COATINGS.

A CHOICE LOT of SUITINGS and TROWSERINGS, in FRENCH,
WEST of ENGLAND, SCOTCH, CHEVIOT, and SAXONY TWEEDS.

WHITE CASSIMERES, for RACING BREECHES.

BEDFORD and WORSTED CORDS.

DRAB SHELL and BLACK SILK HATS.

BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS.

RACING SCARVES, &c., &c., &c. [14]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS,
ENGLISH and AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and
within easy distance of the principal landing
places.

[12] J. COOK, Proprietor.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he
has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.

Having now in his employ three competent
Assistants who are always in attendance, he
guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its
branches, with a perfection which cannot be
excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting 50 Cents.
Shampooing 25 Cents.
Shaving 25 Cents.
Trimming Beards 25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED
RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as unrivalled by any preparation
ever produced for promoting the growth
of the hair. The basis of this compound is
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-
pine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they are never found bald,
and it is quite common to see the females with
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public
entirely confident that by its restorative pro-
perties it will without fail arrest decaying
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it allays the itching and fever of the
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate. [52]

For Sale.

E. C. DA SILVA AND CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

EX. FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH,"
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White
LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentle-
men's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,
White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy
FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET
REQUISITES, comprising:—ORIZA NEW MOON
HAY, ORIZA OPPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS,
ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE.

&c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.

&c., &c., &c.

E. C. DA SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE.

GOOD English Breech-loading Double-
barreled Central-fire 12-bore GUNS.
Central-fire Winchester Repeating RIFLES.
SALOON RIFLES, with Cartridges.

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, in
Cases containing One and Two Dozen Bottles.
POMERANIAN SPIRITS, &c., &c.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
21 and 23, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1882. [31]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed
under the supervision and management of
D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

Intimations.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by the Ad-
vertiser as a General Assistant in a
Mercantile Office, either in Hongkong or Shang-
hai. The Advertiser understands BOOKKEEPING,
INSURANCE, and SHIPPING BUSINESS. Salary
Moderate.

X. Y. Z.,
Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [66]

WANTED.

A MANAGING PARTNER for an Old Estab-
lished WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT'S
BUSINESS, with ASSORTED WARE MANUFACT-
ORY and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
combined.

For full Particulars, apply to
"A. B. C.,"
c/o. OFFICE of this PAPER.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1882. [72]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. or \$7.50
per share, declared at the ORDINARY HALF-
YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held
THIS DAY, will be Payable at the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after SATUR-
DAY Next, the 28th instant. Shareholders are
requested to apply at the Office of the Company
for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1882. [73]

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

WILL CONTAIN
THE REVISED ISSUE OF THE
POSTAL GUIDE.

OFFICE 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

WILL BE SOLD BY
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH

QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

WILL BE SOLD BY
Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
CARL KREBS in Our Firm CEASED on
the 31st December, 1880.

Mr. CARL JANZEN and Mr. ST. C. MICHAEL-
SEN are Authorized to Sign Our Firm from TO-
DAY.

MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, Shanghai, } 1st January, 1882. [30]

TRAMWAYS.

A BARGAIN—JUST RECEIVED
CLARKE'S "TRAMWAYS"—their Construc-
tion and Working. "SCHOURV'S Estima-
ting—26 Detailed Plans and Estimates of
various

Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST. A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882. PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *de visu*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE TREATIES WITH CHINA, JAPAN, & SIAM. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN TRADE STATISTICS FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR, AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS OF THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS serving in the China Command, which has been revised at Headquarters. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL OFFICERS ON THE CHINA STATION. Including the most recent appointments and local changes, corrected at Headquarters. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY HAS BEEN LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND NEWCHANG. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE EAST. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

A. S. WATSON & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, GENERAL CHEMISTS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE FOLLOWING AERATED WATERS, viz: SODA, TONIC, SARSAPARILLA, AND POTASH, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI, CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON, THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHEW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and received communications can not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1882.

THE staid decorum which generally marks the working of our entire commercial system received a rude shock at the ordinary half yearly meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, held on the afternoon of Thursday last, the 26th instant. There is no use disguising the fact that the harmony and mutual good fellowship which have for so long characterised the business relations existing between directors and shareholders, not only in the Hotel Company, but in all other joint stock and limited liability concerns in operation in the Colony, have been seriously imperilled by the action of what was publicly stated, in this particular case, to be a carefully organised opposition to the policy of the present Board of Directors. There can be little doubt, if the views of the party represented by Messrs. TAYLOR, KERFOOT, HUGHES, and McCULLOCH, are carried into effect at the adjourned meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon, that a vigorous opposition on identical principles may be expected in connection with the management of other public concerns besides that of the Hongkong Hotel Company. It is this probability, in view of the large public interest at stake in other companies, which renders the hostility to the Directors of the Hotel Company, and the views they have expressed with regard to their rights, privileges, responsibilities, and their remuneration something for more than a petty squabble inaugurated for interested motives, and maintained for the mere sake of factious opposition. It may not be uninteresting to take a cursory glance at the actual position of the Hongkong Hotel Company, and the general proceedings which are supposed to have led up to the *trameuse* of Thursday last.

The Hotel Company is supposed to possess a nominal capital of \$200,000, represented by the Hotel property, made up by 2,000 shares of \$100 each, the whole of the shares having been paid in full. The Company possesses no reserve fund, paid a dividend of two and a half per cent. for the half year just ended, and is in debt to the tune of \$51,000. The stock is quoted, nominally, in the share market at par, for reasons which we do not pretend to understand, although it must be confessed that such a quotation in the face of hard facts—figures which cannot lie—is, to say the least, passing strange. The Hotel has been leased to the present lessees for a period of five years at a monthly rental of \$2,000, so that there should be no mistake in estimating to a fraction the real value of the scrip, as the liabilities of the Company, and other items of expenditure are as well known as the amount of income. It is not so long ago since Hotel Shares were a drug in the market at something like 50 per cent. discount, and it is likely enough that but for reported prospects of being able to dispose of the property on most advantageous terms during the property mania amongst Chinese speculators, the stock would have been quoted at that rate at the present time. It cannot be disguised that during the period of insane speculation, to which we have alluded, the stock of the Hotel Company was made the medium of most reckless gambling, and it is perfectly certain, not only that a goodly number of clever gentleman

burned their fingers very severely, but that a large number of very shady transactions could be traced in connection with the same, which reflect anything but credit on those concerned in the business. It has been broadly stated that the rather unseemly proceedings at the shareholders' meeting may be safely attributed to the large amount of depreciated stock at present on the market; but that, of course, must be taken exactly for what it is worth, as it may likely enough be an ill-natured and interested rumour passed into currency for a special purpose. It is perfectly certain that, during the height of the house property scare, it was generally believed in the Colony that the Directors of the Hotel Company had received a substantial offer from Chinese for the Hotel, and that negotiations to effect the transfer of the property were being carried on. This was understood to be no idle rumour, as it emanated from an authority which could not well make a mistake. In the commercial column of this journal we repeatedly urged the Directors of the Hotel Company to close with any legitimate offer they might receive for their property. We knew the true character of the speculations that were going on in house property in all parts of the Colony, and as the rumoured amount tendered by the Chinese for the Hotel appeared to us to be far above its actual value, we strongly advised the Directors to take the tide at the flood. It is a matter of fact that the scrip rose from about 60 dollars per share to 117, and we think it will be conceded on no other grounds than the reported certainty of the Company's property finding a purchaser at an almost fabulous figure. After a time the property bubble burst; the opportunity of selling the Hotel to advantage—if it ever existed—passed away, with the inevitable result that the stock became so greatly depreciated, that the quotation in the share list has for a considerable time past been of a most nominal character. The Directors were blamed in no measured terms for allowing the golden opportunity to escape them; with how much justice will be best discovered by a reference to the speech delivered by the Chairman of the Board, the Hon. E. R. BELLIOS, to the half yearly meeting of shareholders.

Mr. BELLIOS opened his address by alluding to the very points we have just been discussing. "You are doubtless aware," he observed, "that a lull prevails in the market for landed property just at present. Perhaps some of the shareholders are disappointed because the premises remain unsold. In this connection I have to assure you that no tangible offer was ever made for the property to the directors. We had intended to consult you so soon as a reliable offer was made, but this never came to pass." It would therefore appear that all the semi-official reports current a few months ago, as to the various offers made for the Hotel, were nothing more or less than pure fabrications, stock exchange rumours circulated for very evident reasons. "We are not aware to whom responsibility should attach for this piece of 'pulling and bearing' finesse, nor is it our business to enquire. If speculators choose to rush blindly into time transactions of this character without taking the slightest trouble to thoroughly investigate the actual state of affairs, they have only themselves to blame when the crash comes. It should never be forgotten that in the great game of speculation, no matter whether it be in bonds, shares, stocks, property, horses, or even in matrimony, we cannot all be winners. There must be losers, and people who lose sight of this self-evident fact, have no room to complain, if the cards do not always turn up trumps. Mr. BELLIOS distinctly stated that no tangible offer for the Hotel was ever made to the directors. It would be interesting to know if any offer was made, and if so, the particulars of the same. It was no doubt gratifying for the shareholders to learn that the directors were on good terms with the lessees, and that Messrs. DORABJEZ and HING KEE continued to do so well. The present lessees of the Hongkong Hotel are deservedly popular public men, and the community must be glad to receive such authoritative evidence of their business prosperity. It is said that the character of the institution has been vastly improved under the present régime, and there was certainly room for improvement—and without wishing to be captious, we think something more might be done to place the Hongkong Hotel on a level with similar houses of entertainment in other commercial centres in the Far East. It is difficult to comprehend the motive of Mr. BELLIOS's allusion to the decoration of the Hotel during the visit of the Princes, unless the Company paid for the illuminations, which is hardly likely, and under existing circumstances, the proposal to increase the auditors' fees would appear to have been ill-timed and injudicious. This was apparently the last straw wanted to break the camel's back, as Mr. TAYLOR, ignoring the Chairman's references to the

auditors, directly challenged the remuneration of the Directors themselves.

It may be accepted as a standing rule that gentlemen of high social standing will not devote their valuable time to the direction of the affairs of a public company unless properly remunerated. In all transactions of commerce the laborer is worthy of his hire. There can be no doubt that it would be possible to obtain a Board of Directors for the Hotel Company at half the amount paid to the present officials. But would it be advisable, or expedient, to replace the gentlemen of high commercial standing who now occupy the directors' chairs, by officers of less experience, and lower social standing? That is a question purely for the shareholders to decide. The professional philanthropist in Lord LYTON's well-known comedy "Money," in discussing the salary paid to the Speaker of the House of Commons stated that he considered the right honourable gentleman very much overpaid, and added confidentially that he had a brother-in-law who occasionally took the chair at vestry meetings, who was quite willing to sacrifice himself by undertaking the Speaker's duties for half the present salary of that important functionary. And so, no doubt, we could find in Hongkong rising and ambitious would-be directors who would be glad to fill the chairs of Messrs. BELLIOS, RYRIZ, HOPPIUS, and REINERS for half salary. The ex-consulting director of the Cosmopolitan Dock Company might, if properly solicited, give a portion of his valuable time and energies to the affairs of Hotel for \$250 per annum, and there are others equally well and favorably known who might also be relied upon. That, however, is also for the consideration of the shareholders.

There is another point which has struck us, and that is whether the affairs of the Hotel Company could not be satisfactorily conducted on a different principle—without the active assistance of any Board of Directors. The hotel is leased for a term of years, and until the expiration of that term the work of directors can only be of a most nominal character. The Company's secretary has the accounts and balance-sheet to draw up half yearly, and the supervision of this would appear to constitute the entire labors and responsibilities of the Board. As the affairs and prospects of the concern are not particularly bright or flattering, we can easily understand a general desire that the income should be judiciously applied on principles of the most rigid economy, consistent of course with the special requirements of the Company. The idea conveyed in the above suggestion is also for the shareholder's consideration.

In conclusion we would venture to express a hope that the mutual bickerings and recriminations indulged in at the last meeting will be conspicuous by their absence to-morrow afternoon. Whatever differences of opinion may exist between directors and shareholders can surely be amicably arranged and adjusted; or, if that be impossible, the usual course under such circumstances should be pursued legitimately, without offensive expressions being used on either side. The disagreeable and personal character of some of the allusions made last Thursday were altogether unnecessary and in very bad taste, and it is therefore to be hoped that feelings of self-respect, and remembrance of what is due to the Company and to the public, will prevent what may be a stormy meeting, from degenerating into vulgar rowdiness.

It is reported that a change of some importance is impending in the constitution of one of the coast steamer companies at present having its head office at Shanghai. The head-quarters are to be removed to London, the local shareholders paid off, and the Company re-organized in England under the auspices of the present agents. If rumour is correct there are other changes likewise impending regarding another line of steamers running on the waters of the great blue river.

YESTERDAY we published a paragraph to the effect that a gun accident had happened at Wuhu, wherein a Customs Officer whilst out shooting, by accident, shot his wife. According to form, the officer in question placed his resignation in the hands of the Commissioner of Customs pending the inquiry into the affair. The matter was duly brought before the Consul at Wuhu, and after full investigation, the official, Mr. Ramasse, was exonerated from all blame, and reinstated in his position.—*Shanghai Courier.*

An extraordinary marriage which deserves special notice, was celebrated at St. Xavier Chapel, Wanchai, yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Father Vignone. The bridegroom was a sprightly youth of something under thirty; the blushing bride a dashing widow who had seen sixty summers and winters come and go. What brought June and November together it is difficult to say, and perhaps it will be better not to attempt to guess. The bride had the pleasure of greeting round the marriage table, her venerable mother, one of her daughters, a dozen grand-children, and two great-grand-children. The strangely assorted couple are natives of Macao, of Portuguese descent.

THE telegraphic rumour we published the other day respecting a financial crisis in Paris has been confirmed. The collapse in speculation is now stated to have been caused by the political crisis seriously affecting stock exchange operations. There may be some truth in this statement; but it is quite certain that recent notorious gambling transactions on the bourse, which have been the talk of Europe, must be held mainly responsible for the present dead lock.

A RATHER ingenious robbery occurred on board the *Fuk-wo*, one or two voyages back, which is worthy of record. It appears that a "small" mandarin took a passage down the river in this boat and slept in the ordinary passengers' cabin. He had with him a small box which contained Tis. 100, which he made a pillow of. The next passenger to him in the sleeping compartments was one of the ordinary class, and had a large box of luggage. At one of the ports the "ordinary" went on shore, of course leaving his luggage; but it was found during his absence that the "Mandarin's" box had been broken open and the tals extracted. On the compadre opening the box of the missing passenger it was found to contain about ten dollars' worth of goods, and as he took away good interest for the same, probably he will not return to claim his baggage. China New Year is close at hand, therefore we would remind intending passengers to keep a watchful eye on their belongings.—*Shanghai Courier.*

THE Times correspondent at Naples writes on November 28th:—"What is here known as the Mattia process was brought to a close this week at Potenza. It was a lottery case in which the Government had been defrauded of two millions of lire, or £80,000, by three or four men, of whom De Mattia, said to be a priest, was the chief. It is to the credit of the jury that, in spite of an eloquent defence, and of a crowd who as usual sympathised with the guilty, a verdict was brought in against them. One man was condemned to twelve years' hard labour, and two to reclusion for two years. The principal, De Mattia, has made himself scarce, but a severer sentence, it is expected, will be pronounced against him this week. There were signs of ill-humour in court, says the reporter, when the verdict was given, for the sympathies of a crowd are easily awakened, and as in cases of murder they are accustomed to say, 'The dead are dead; we must help the living,' so in cases of fraud they say, 'He who robs the State robs all—that is, he robs no one.'"

On Wednesday, 21st December, a meeting of the seismological society of Japan was held in the rooms of the Imperial University in Tokyo, Mr. Hattori, the President, occupying the chair. A paper by Professor Ewing, describing some experiments in electricity and magnetism, was followed by a Note "On the transmission of vibrations produced by railway trains," by Major H. S. Palmer, R.E. In 1874, whilst Major Palmer was in New Zealand in charge of the British Government expedition to that colony, for observing the Transit of Venus, he had to choose a site for an observatory near to the Burnham Railway station. As it was found that passing trains, although at a distance of 400 yards, produced agitation of the surface of a dish of mercury, experiments were made to determine what depth of excavation would be necessary in order that the foundations of the instrument-piers might be secure from such disturbance. The result of the experiments was that the disturbance was found to diminish with the depth, and that, when the dish of mercury was placed at the bottom of an excavation 31 feet deep, the sun's image, viewed by reflection from it with a portable transit instrument, showed no sign whatever of disturbance. In connection with these experiments Major Palmer incidentally mentioned a curious fact which came under notice some years ago at the Greenwich Observatory. The observers found that, from time to time, at considerable intervals, there would be an evening when the usual observations for determining the collimation error of the transit circle by means of reflection in a tray of mercury could not be taken, on account of the constant trembling of the surface of the mercury. For some time the staff were greatly puzzled by this phenomenon, until at length, a series of the dates of its occurrence having been obtained and examined, it was found that these dates coincided with the public and bank holidays. On those days crowds of the poorer classes of London flock for amusement to Greenwich Park, and a favourite pastime with the young people, often prolonged until after nightfall, is to clamber to the top of the steep slopes of the hill on which the Observatory stands, and then, joining hands in twos or threes, to bolt precipitately to the bottom, where "as may be imagined, they usually arrive all in a heap." Hundreds join in this sport every fine evening, and the result, as shown by the behaviour of the mercury, is to set the whole of Flamsteed Hill in a tremor which does not subside until early next morning, many hours after the people have left. After these two papers there was a lengthy discussion. Professor Chaplin made enquiries respecting the possibility of applying some of Professor Ewing's discoveries to the solution of problems in practical engineering. Professor Paul spoke at some length on the subject of earth-tremors, in the investigation of which he himself had made many experiments. Professor Milne referred to experiments on artificial earthquakes made at the Akabane works in Tokyo. Some of the disturbances were caused by dropping a heavy iron ball from a height of about 35 feet. Others which had been made quite recently had been produced by the explosion of charges of dynamite. These latter experiments, which gave very large motions of the ground, were very kindly undertaken by Mr. John Reid, a representative in Japan of Messrs. Nobel & Co. The point to which Professor Milne especially called attention, was that deep ground had an effect in partially cutting off the vibrations, the ground behind it being as Professor Ewing remarked, so to speak in shadow.—*Japan Mail.*

THE Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Zemox* left Singapore for this port to-day, the 30th January.

We learn by wire from home that the trial of Guiteau, for the murder of President Garfield, has terminated in the prisoner being found guilty.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that Mr. Adolph André, Consul General for Austro-Hungary, has reported his resumption of the duties of the Consulate at this Port.

THE Ministerial Bill has been rejected by the French Chamber of Deputies, and the members of the Ministry have in consequence placed their resignations in the hands of the President.

A TELEGRAM from London dated the 27th inst. states that further re-inforcements of troops have been ordered to proceed to Dublin without delay. It would appear from this as if Irish affairs were at last approaching a crisis.

WITH further reference to Irish affairs, a special telegram was received from London on Saturday evening, announcing that an informer had revealed to the Government the existence of a widespread and dangerous conspiracy in Limerick, Cork, and Clare.

It is hereby notified that Mr. Geo. H. Bateson Wright, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, who has been appointed Head Master of the Government Central school, has arrived in the Colony. Mr. Wright assumed his duties from the 23rd inst.—*Gazette.*

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has been pleased to grant to Mr. C. V. Cragh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, an extension of three months' leave, on half salary, commencing on the 23rd instant.

THE *Shanghai Courier*, of the 25th instant, noting the arrival of the *Fuk-wo*, from Hankow, says that amongst her passengers were Taotai Liu, of Taiwanfoo. He brought with him his family, servants, and a body guard of forty soldiers. The Taotai will leave for Foochow by the first China Merchants' steamer.

A NOTIFICATION appears in the *Gazette* as follows:—"With reference to paragraph 5 of the Hongkong Postal Guide, it is notified that sugar, soap, and candles must henceforth be regarded as objects which cannot be sent by post. The forwarding of samples of these substances, even enclosed in tin boxes, is therefore prohibited from this date.

WE hear of telegraphic advices from the North stating that the winter so far has been unusually mild, so much so indeed that the Peiho river between Tientsin and Peking has not yet been frozen over. It is therefore believed that the opening of the river will be later than usual. But this is evidently mere conjecture based on the mildness of the season.

THE programme for the Hongkong Race Meeting of 1882 was issued this afternoon. Although there is a perceptible falling off in some of the old standing dishes, such as the Wong-ni-cheong Stakes, Garrison Cup, Derby, and Foochow Cup, a large increase in the griffin races more than makes up for the absence of old ponies. In the Challenge Cup, a forced entry, the names of no less than 65 ponies appear, as compared with 55 in 1881. The subscription griffin races are extensively patronised with 24 in the Valley stakes, and German Cup, events which should produce first rate sport. We shall deal exhaustively with the programme in our next issue.

THE *Pester Lloyd* says that Ferdinand de Lesseps has been an Othello, though without the miserable ill-luck of Shakespeare's swarthy hero. Like Othello, he won his present beautiful wife by the narration of his adventures and dangers. M. de Lesseps is now on the verge of eighty, but in spite of his great age he retains the hopefulness and freshness of youth, and he has been compared, in this respect, to Pythagoras, Titian, and Alexander von Humboldt, and even to those heroes of Indian legend who enjoy their life twice over. At the age of sixty-eight M. de Lesseps was left a widower, and had a troop of grown-up sons and daughters. Some few years after it was reported, to the amazement of the world, that the septuagenarian had married a young creole maiden of astonishing beauty, who has since brought him six children. In a certain Parisian family, where M. de Lesseps often visited, there was a very offive sisters. The old man delighted to gather them around him and relate stirring episodes from his travels. One day, while speaking of his experiences in Palestine, he said that he had undergone great dangers, and difficulties amongst the Arabs because they could not conceive how a man could live without a wife. The prettiest of the sisters innocently asked, "Why then, do you not marry again?" "Because I am too old," replied M. de Lesseps. "Besides," he added, "if I were to fall in love with a young girl, it would be absurd to think that she would fall in love with me." "Who knows?" observed his questioner. Lesseps told his young listeners about the rose of Jericho, which, after being dried and placed in water, again bursts into bloom. Soon afterwards he obtained one of these roses, and presented it to the young girl. In a few days she appeared with the re-blossomed rose in her hand which she gave to the honoured guest, saying at the same time, "See what a miracle the water has effected upon the rose; it is the blossoming of love in old age." Their eyes met, and M. de Lesseps, believing that his Desdemona had a meaning in what she did, quietly said, "If you really think that you dare venture to share the remaining years of an old man, here is my hand." But for his marriage it is very uncertain whether the bold projector would have undertaken his laborious task at Panama. She is always at his side, and has been his chief help and support throughout his arduous conflicts with politicians, money-lenders, inquirers, and labourers.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

THE *Oceanic* was undocked at sam-shui-po on Saturday, and the Portuguese transport *Africa* at Aberdeen yesterday. The Danish steamer *Asia* went into dock at Kowloon, and the British ship *Hindostan* at sam-shui-po on Sunday. The steamer *Hungarian* will come out of Aberdeen Dock this afternoon.

LAST night, a seaman belonging to the British ship *Hindostan*, whilst crossing the stage from the shore to the ship, slipped and fell into the dock at sam-shui-po. Fortunately in his descent he was brought up by one of the shores supporting the vessel, which broke his fall, and probably lessened his injuries. He was taken up insensible from the bottom of the dock, and remained in that condition for some time after his removal to the Government Civil Hospital, but we are informed this morning that he had recovered consciousness and is progressing favourably.

We observe among the passengers by the French mail steamer *Ironquady* from Saigon, the members of M. Pontet's celebrated Paris Opera Bouffe Company. From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that this talented company, which has been performing with great success at Saigon, for the past three months, will represent at the City Hall, on Wednesday evening, Léococ's famous comic opera *Le Petit Duc*. From the reputation of the company, and the attractive character of the bill of fare, this entertainment should receive extensive patronage. The members of the company will leave for Manila, where they will give a series of representations, by the first steamer.

TRAINING NOTES.

As a lot of the ponies are in physic the turn out this morning was not quite up to the average. The race course was thrown open for galloping, and is still in first rate order. First Cornet made his re-appearance after a couple of days' absence from exercise, and appeared to trot right. Strathpeffer galloped slowly for two miles, Deatonar, in the same stable going rather over half the distance. Shot and shell galloped at half speed a mile and a quarter, the big pony having apparently much the better of the finish. Dunrobin trotted, and cantered down the straight. Lochiel and Whisper were sent steadily a mile; Glenary, strathista, and swift Wings covering the Valley stakes distance at about three quarter speed. Second Cornet, Hualachan, second Violin, and Airlie trotted, Gang Forward galloping six furlongs and running like a confirmed rogue throughout. Lord of the Isles galloped very steadily a mile and a quarter, pulling up sound. Lightning trotted about a couple of miles, finishing up with a sharp burst down the straight. Three of the East Point griffins did similar exercise, covering the quarter in a shade over 30 seconds. Humber galloped seven furlongs very stiffly, and in awfully slow time. Jet and sub-Rosa, after a long spell of trotting galloped a quarter of a mile in 31 seconds. Phantom and Spectre cantered slowly about a mile. Nothing else of importance transpired, although Rose and other celebrities were on the course doing healthy exercise.

CONCERT AT THE GERMAN CLUB.

The members of the German Liedertafel gave another of their unequalled musical performances at the Club Germania on Saturday night. Nearly the whole of the foreign community accepted the courteous invitation of the Club Committee, the beautiful concert hall being densely packed with a most appreciative and enthusiastic audience, numbering we should think between four and five hundred. Amongst others we observed His Excellency the Governor and Lady Hennessy, Lieutenant General and Mrs. Donovan, Admiral Duperré, commander-in-chief of the French Fleet in China, the Acting Chief Justice and Mrs. Snowden, a large number of naval, military, government, and consular officers, and the principal foreign residents. The Committee's general arrangements were perfect in every respect, their courteous attention to their guests forming a bright example which might with great advantage be closely imitated by other institutions.

The stage was artistically decorated with ferns and evergreens, which formed an attractive background, and the large sized statue of the venerable Emperor of Germany in the centre had a peculiarly striking effect. A varied programme of high class music had been carefully drawn out, and it was performed by the members of the Liedertafel in a manner peculiarly their own. The opening number Kreutzer's "Shepherd Sunday Song" introduced the Liedertafel—a glece society consisting of some 25 gentlemen, the pick of our local Germanians' musical talent—and it is not too much to say that their performance surpassed anything of the kind ever heard in this colony. Better part singing we could not wish to hear, and as the piece is a very pleasing one the fine voices of the well trained choir were heard to excellent advantage. If we wished to be hypocritical we might say that a little too much lung power was more frequently noticeable than was at all necessary; but that was only a minor fault, which was quite lost in the intrinsic merits of the performance as a whole. De Beni's Air Varié Op. 15 is one of the best works of this highly productive composer, and invariably finds favour with all sorts of audiences. It requires however a violinist of great ability to do it anything like justice, and we are pleased to say that the gentleman who undertook to perform this difficult composition on Saturday night, played exceedingly well, and richly merited the applause which greeted his efforts. Herr Von Wille handles his instrument like an artist; his bowing is almost faultless, his fingering most accurate, and he draws from his violin (the one he played on the evening was a splendid instrument) a rich, full tone remarkable for its purity. That this young aspirant to fame has yet much to learn before he can be accounted a master of the difficult instrument which Paganini immortalised, may be taken for granted, but even allowing that

he has yet to acquire that perfect ease, and dashing style which marks the accomplished artist, we were so favourably impressed with Herr Von Wille's playing that we are disposed to place him quite in the front rank of amateur violinists.

"Der Winter" was sung by an old acquaintance, whose public appearances in the concert-room are always welcome. Mr. W. Reiners possesses a splendid tenor voice of mellow tone, only too rare nowadays, his upper notes especially being exquisitely rich. "Der Winter" is a beautiful song, and Mr. Reiners rendered it in such first rate style, that we personally regretted he did not respond to a most imperatively demanded encore. Mr. Reiners' playing is of such universally acknowledged excellence, that we are only going over old ground in commending his thoroughly artistic treatment of Beethoven's Sonata, C. Dar. op. 53. We have heard this famous sonata played by such celebrities as Madame Schumann, Arabella Goddard, Rubenstein, and others, and we do not think that Mr. Reiners' performance would have reflected discredit on either of these great artists. Fruelingsfahrt is one of the finest compositions Schumann ever wrote, and Mr. Hirst sang it with exquisite taste. This gentleman is the happy possessor of a powerful, and at the same time carefully trained voice, the purity of his intonation being conspicuous in his cultured vocalisation. Needless to state, Mr. Hirst, who has but recently returned from Europe, received a most cordial reception, and deserved it. The first half of the programme was concluded with a part of Glade's B. flat symphony, performed by Mr. Rennell and Dr. Clouth in a style which we are quite certain could not be equalled east of the Suez Canal. It is indeed seldom we come across such amateur pianists and musicians as the two gentlemen just named.

After a short interval during which refreshments were provided with lavish profusion, the second part opened with another splendid violin solo. Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto must be well known to all musical amateurs, and we could not help regretting that Herr Von Wille and Mr. Rennell confined their efforts merely to the Andante. We trust these gentlemen will not consider us hypercritical for looking upon the dismemberment of such a masterpiece as a sort of sacrilege. However the Andante was performed in grand style, and invoked thunders of applause, Herr Von Wille acknowledging the compliment by playing a short piece—a beautiful air—with exquisite taste and feeling. Mr. Hirst scored a great success with Schubert's serenade, displaying considerably less nervousness than on his first appearance.

Otto's great work "Im Walde" was the piece of the evening, and it certainly proved a most interesting performance. The abilities of the Liedertafel had full opportunities of being displayed, and we must own that they—one and all—acquitted themselves wonderfully well. The following solos and choruses were gone through in grand form, Mr. Reiners and Mr. Steel taking the principal parts:—Morning prayer; to the forest; Solitude; Morning prayer; song of the Woodcutters; serenade; the Drinking song; and Evening prayer.

We must congratulate Dr. Clouth not only for his careful conducting; but for the excellent results he has achieved with the Liedertafel. It is not too much to say that a more efficient body of chorus singers does not exist in the Far East; and the credit for this is mainly due to Dr. Clouth for his untiring efforts in a cause he loves so well. The concert was in every respect an unqualified success, in fact the musical event of the season.

SHANGHAI.

The handsome Concert Room of the Club Concordia has been converted into a theatre. The stage is 29 feet deep; the proscenium is 21 feet high, and 15 feet wide, and is made to fit the old drop scene. A new wing has been built at the left of the stage; a door off the stage leads into two rooms, one under the other, which form the dressing room and wardrobe room. A door opens on a passage at the back of the stage, so that the actors can go out without going through the audience part. The theatre will be eventually decorated. Underneath the stage, over a portion of the bowling alley, is a lumber room approached by a staircase from the stage. The performance on Thursday night will of course take place in the theatre. Two ladies will take parts in the play.

There was only one steamer working alongside the Associated Wharves this morning; the *Lido*, a coal steamer. This hardly bears out the assertions of the Brahman, prompted no doubt by the author of the Bonded Warehouses Buried Bubble, that new wharf accommodation on the Pootung side is a pressing necessity for Shanghai. The Customs are naturally disinclined to establish a staff of a few miles from Shanghai on the Pootung side of the river down by the Naval Yard. They have not interposed any obstacles to the landing and storing of cargo on the Pootung side of the river opposite Shanghai, but the wharves there have been almost entirely abandoned owing to want of water. The P. & O. S. N. Co., Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., the China Merchants S. N. Co., and Mr. Reynolds have practically abandoned Pootung as unsuitable. The Customs apparently place no obstacle to the storage of dangerous substances, such as kerosene oil at a distance from the settlements, but they naturally hesitate to spread their staff, over an unnecessary extent of territory.

Chau Kia-mei, has been appointed Minister of the Tsung-li Yamén, according to an Imperial Decree dated 10th December. Chau was formerly Governor of the Imperial Prefecture of Shun-tien fu, which, as our readers know, although situated nearly in the centre of the province of Chihli, enjoys independence of the Viceroy of Chihli, owing to the Capital Peking, being in it. Chau was Governor of Shun-tien from August to July, 1879, and at the same time Minister of the Tsung-li Yamén, of which he was formerly Chief Secretary. Owing to the death of his mother he retired in mourning. Chau is a native of this province, Kiangsu, and the only Minister in the Tsung-li Yamén, who has had a career in that office, unlike the other Ministers who are taken from one of the Boards or from the Grand Secretariat—*Mercury*.

We hear that a fancy dress ball in connection with the Customs Club will take place during the ensuing Chinese New Year's holidays. Mr. Adolf André has been appointed Consul General at Hongkong for Austria-Hungary. This gentleman proceeds to Hongkong by this mail, and after a sojourn there, he will go on to Europe.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Rome dated 11th December, a day in advance of the date received from Italy, which states that the Chinese Embassy has visited the Eternal City, and was received with much courtesy and consideration by the King of Italy. His Majesty conversed with Li-fan-pao, the Minister accredited by the Chinese Government to Rome, and the interview was of an interesting character. The military attaché Cheng-ki Tang was present at the interview. The Chinese mission to Rome is composed of Li-fan-pao, the Minister, Dr. C. Kreyer, foreign secretary, and the military attaché Cheng-ki Tang. The Chinese minister and suite will winter at Vienna.

This morning the Bund was enlivened by a lengthy procession of boys carrying bamboo branches stripped of all leaves save a bunch of green on the top, and having long red and green flags inscribed with gold characters, depending the length of the stems. The procession, we discovered, was in honour of some students who had just passed their degree of "Sue Tsai" (graduate) after examinations held by the District Magistrate. These newly-made graduates were visiting their friends in chairs dressed in their special robes of blue silk with gold embroidered hems and golden tips. Besides wearing the squared toes shoes of the scholar their heads were ornamented with the peculiar hat and silver spike of the *cognoscenti*. Last Saturday these students were taken by the District Magistrate to the Temple of Confucius in the city where they were formally entered upon the books as "officials" of the Temple.

The Confucian Temple at Sochow was recently burnt down, but the origin of the fire is unknown. The high local authorities will refer this matter to the Throne, and the fact will then be noted in the Imperial records and will be preserved in the archives of the State. It is said that the keeper of the temple will be banished and the district magistrate and other officials will also be punished, though in a less degree than the first named person. The law on the subject provides that whether these personages are guilty of negligence or not, they must be punished in this catastrophe.

The *Paula*, came out of the Old Dock yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, and this afternoon went down the river on a trial trip. The *Heihaw* went into dock directly afterwards, and we understand she will be followed by the *Sin Nanxing*. The latter steamer, in the meantime is undergoing several alterations. Principally in the between decks, where considerable improvements have been made in the native passenger accommodation, which affords more space for the stowing of cargo. We hear that she is also to have ports cut for facilitating the loading and discharging of cargo in the fore hold.

The *Northern Post* gives the following abstracts from *Peking Gazette*:—3rd January, 1882.—Chang Tzu Tung promoted to be Governor of Shansi. Wei Yung Kwang transferred to Chingau as Governor. 4th January, 1882.—A decree ordering the Governor of An Hui to behead Li Shih Chung (formerly Li Chou Shou) Commander-in-Chief of the troops of Chiang Nan on account of his numerous past delinquencies and arbitrary conduct. Wu Lu Governor of An Hui reported him to the throne for ordering Wu Ting Chien, a Senior Licentiate to be beaten, on the false accusation that he had robbed some one. Li Shih Chung was formerly a Nien Hui rebel who afterwards went over to the Imperialists.—*Courier*.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE FOR CHINA.

The following is a translation of a memorandum by the Rev. Père Dechevrens on a Meteorological Service for the China Coast, read before the Meteorological Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on 13th January, 1882.

I.—A daily meteorological service is to be established on the China Coast in the interests of Navigation and Commerce.

II.—The service will comprise two kinds of daily observations:—(a) Observations (at least two per diem) taken at certain points on the coast and in the interior and transmitted, daily by telegraph to Shanghai and the Central Station. (b) More numerous observations taken at all the Treaty Ports, at all the Lighthouses on the coast, on board all vessels belonging to Shanghai firms, and, lastly, at all the stations in the interior of the Chinese Empire, where private voluntary observers can be met with.

III.—The co-operation of the Chinese and Foreign men-of-war stationed for a longer or shorter time in these waters, the co-operation of vessels belonging to the Hongkong, Nagasaki, and Manila merchants, and the co-operation of the Manila observatory (by telegraph) and of the prospective Hongkong observatory will be officially solicited.

IV.—The daily observations telegraphed to the Central Observatory will at once enable the Director General to take a comprehensive view of the actual atmospheric conditions over the whole of these seas, and consequently to foresee the modifications they will probably undergo during the next 24 hours. On this estimate of probabilities, the accuracy of which will depend on the intrinsic value of each observation, and on the number of stations forwarding daily telegrams, will be based the warnings to be given at Shanghai, principally on the approach of a change of weather or of a typhoon. As far as possible the above telegraphed observations will be made simultaneously at each of the points connected by wires with the Central Observatory. The hours to be observed will be fixed upon later, after a mutual understanding.

V.—The observations taken regularly at all other points, on the Coast and on board vessels must be made on a uniform system; they can be more frequent at sea, but they will be more complete on land. These observations properly and clearly recorded on sheets prepared for the purpose will be addressed in the form of a monthly meteorological Bulletin to the Director of the Central Observatory. After necessary correction and collation they will be published in full. The results of a comparison of the data, published separately, will lead to a more intimate acquaintance with the general meteorology of these parts; they will insensibly familiarise navigators with the special atmospheric conditions of the different parts of the seas they are continually traversing, and will accustom them to foresee for themselves on occasion those changes of weather, a knowledge of which is important alike to the rapidity and to the safety of their voyages.

VI.—As soon as the weather becomes threatening, a storm, a typhoon, or a gale is to be anticipated, observations particularly those which have reference to variations of wind in direction, and force, and of the barometer, must be taken at all the stations and on all the vessels threatened at much closer intervals, for instance, every hour or even every half-hour. The report, which will be drawn up immediately after the storm, whilst the impression is fresh on the mind, and in which no detail is to be regarded as insignificant or unworthy of notice, must be forwarded by post without delay to the Director General. These various reports will enable him to make a study in detail of the phenomenon; the separate publication of these documents or of only a part thereof with the general and special results arrived at from their comparison will prove of no small service in familiarising shipmasters with the laws of storms or atmospheric disturbances. Ignorance or neglect of these laws has been the sole cause of several of the marine disasters we

have had to deplore during the typhoon seasons of the two past years, 1880 and 1881.

VII.—In order to attain these two such important objects of the proposed Meteorological Service, unity of views, of means, and of direction is essential. For this purpose a Central Station is to be established with a Director General for the organisation and maintenance of the service on the preceding basis. This Central Station, fully recognised as such, will be the magnetic and meteorological observatory at Siciwei, near Shanghai, founded, and hitherto maintained, by the Jesuits Society; its present Director is to be accepted Director General of the China Coast and seas.

As this Observatory is to remain the property of its founders, notwithstanding the pecuniary subsidy that will be allowed it in view of further sacrifices, fresh expenses, and additional work entailed upon it by the new organisation, the nomination of its Director will always rest with the superiors of the said Society, and as their entire devotion to the costly scientific undertaking inaugurated by them as well as to the more general and more humanitarian enterprise about to be organised may be fully relied upon, the Director whom they may select for the Siciwei Observatory should be readily accepted as Director General of the Central Station and of the whole meteorological service of the China Coast.

VIII.—For the better assurance of the future of the undertaking, its natural development, its prosperity, and the consequent extension over a larger area of the benefits expected from it, a request might be made for its official recognition by the Chinese Government, measures might be recommended to it with the view of extending to the very heart of this immense Empire the very heart of the meteorological observations which is about to be instituted on its coast, at its ports, and lighthouses, and on board a large number of its vessels. The Central Observatory at Siciwei would undertake to publish the Chinese simple instructions adopted to meet the requirements of the native observers whom the Chinese Authorities, as the Japanese have already done, might call in to assist in the scientific undertaking, by which the Government itself will be one of the first to profit.

IX.—To provide for the annual expenditure and to compensate to some extent for the additional work that these new duties will impose upon the Director General and the Central Station, it seems right that an annual subsidy of Tls. 1,500 to 2,000 should be allowed the Siciwei Observatory and placed at the disposal of its Director, this sum representing the average annual expenses of the private Observatory. Further, a similar amount might be granted to form a special fund, once for all, the interest on which might be applied either year by year or after several years' accumulations, to the renewal of instruments, the purchase of new apparatus, or modifications, repairs, or improvements in the Observatory Buildings.

X.—The cost of publication, which will vary extremely from year to year according to the quantity of materials for study collected, and the indefinite extension to which the meteorological service is susceptible, will form a separate item of expenditure. These publications will comprise the daily observations forwarded by telegraph, the observations handed in, in the form of monthly bulletins by all the secondary stations, including those whose observations are telegraphed, the circular registers of observations from the Central Observatory, the registers of observations that it will be desirable to furnish to each observer, and at the end of the year, such results as may be deduced from a study of these observations. All this together will amount to a sum of Tls. 300 to 400, allowing for only a moderate number of copies.

XI.—The meteorological service in order to be seriously organised and to yield the results that may fairly be expected of it, will require from time to time an inspection by the Director General or his deputy. Every facility must therefore be accorded to him within the sphere of his functions by the Administration of the Chinese Customs, in order that he may perform what he regards as his duty. None but reliable observations will be published; hence, all the instruments must from time to time be compared and inspected.

XII.—The Administration of the Chinese Customs should be asked to be good enough to provide that the frequent changes of the staff at the Ports and Lighthouses shall not interfere with the regularity and accuracy of the observations.

XIII.—As regards the observations to be taken, the following might be adopted:—(a) At the Ports and Lighthouses: Barometer, Thermometers, wet and dry; Direction and Force of the Wind, Clouds, Quantity of Rain falling each day, state of the sky and the sea, and, at the Ports, the Hours and Height of the Tides.

(b) On board the vessels: The same observations, omitting that of the Rain, in regard to which it will suffice to note its time and approximate duration but an attempt should be made to observe the existence, direction and velocity of marine currents, the temperature and specific gravity of the water on the surface of the sea, and, lastly, the direction and strength of the wind.

XIV.—The hours of observation, as stated above, must be as far as possible the same at the Ports and Lighthouses, and the same on all the ships. At the Ports and Lighthouses there should never be less than four daily observations, with liberty to take more, and these should always be distributed with the greatest regularity, i.e., at intervals of equal length, say at 4 and 10 a.m. and 4 and 10 p.m. On board the ships several Captains state that an observation every two hours would not be by means excessive. Nevertheless, observations every twenty-four hours will equally distant from each other, commencing at midnight. These will thus take place at midnight, 4 and 8 a.m., noon, 4 and 8 p.m.

XV.—As regards storm warnings for Shanghai, it need only be said that they should be given by means of signals easily seen and understood by all. With reference to the particular system to be adopted, the opinions of local shipmasters might be taken with advantage. Furthermore, the details of the Chinese anchorage may necessitate some special measures in order to render the warnings more generally useful.

XVI.—Although one can only hope to attain satisfactory results by means of meteorological observations taken under the best possible conditions—a state of affairs that will not prevail until each vessel possesses a set of instruments of known accuracy, it will nevertheless be desirable to inaugurate immediately the service of observations especially on board ship, even with the imperfect instruments the Captains may already have in their possession. By this means they will become familiar with these regular observations and will become accustomed to take them at stated hours with the required accuracy, so that when the Typhoon season of 1882 sets in between May and June, they will all be prepared to co-operate actively and effectively with the new instruments in a thorough study of these atmospheric disturbances peculiar to the China Seas.

XVII.—The Director of the Central Observatory would consequently recommend the Meteorological Committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce to arrange with Merchants and Navigation Companies so that Captains of both steamers and sailing vessels may be asked to commence on the 1st February next the regular service of meteorological observations on board their ships, placing themselves in communication with the Central Observatory at Siciwei, to which these observations are to be

addressed by post at the end of each month. Printed forms will be supplied for the purpose.

XVIII.—The co-operation of all shipmasters is particularly desirable. The comparatively slow progress of sailing vessels and the longer time spent by them near a given point will add materially to the value of the observation taken on board. The owners of this class of vessels should consequently be invited together with the rest to participate in an undertaking which will be useful to all.

XIX.—In conclusion, let all observers, whosever they may be, feel assured that their observations and their trouble will yield happy results in the immediate future.—*Shanghai Courier*.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

November 30th.—(Abstracts of Memorials). Ting An, Military Governor of Heilung Chiang, is granted two months leave, on the score of ill health.

Memorial from the Censor Liang Chun, advising to the recent misunderstanding between the Military Governor of Kirin and the Board of Civil Office. (See *Gazette* of November 24th.) Memorialist fully admits that the different conditions prevailing in the Manchuria provinces necessitate the existence there of distinct regulations affecting appointments and transfers. Herefore the appointments in Sheng-ching and Kirin have been very limited in number, and it has not been considered necessary to forward regularly to those provinces expectant officials belonging to the "proper path." Considerable alterations have, however, lately taken place in these two provinces; waste land has been reclaimed, new administrative posts and many agencies connected with the levy of *Lehin* and other dues have been established, considerably increasing the number of special appointments that fall to the share of "expectants." These appointments are at present filled up by transfers from other provinces, and much irregularity must of course prevail so long as such a system is in force. Memorialist proposes for the future to ascertain the number of vacancies in Kirin and Sheng-ching, and direct a limited number of officials to take their turn in periodical drawings for these posts. He further begs His Majesty to direct all the high officials of his Empire, before submitting a memorial to the Throne or addressing a despatch to the Board, to thoroughly acquaint themselves with the nature of the subject on which they are writing, and the law concerning it; and to confine themselves strictly to the point in question, and not to be betrayed into a war of words, resulting in unwarranted statements on the one part and an unbecoming acrimony on the other. The Board has been directed to report on this memorial.

(2) The superintendent of the Imperial Manufactory at Nanking reports that he has despatched the following order to Peking:—

To the Board of Revenue:—
Different coloured satins.....410 pieces.
To the Imperial Household Department:—
Different coloured satins.....330 " "
Silks.....940 " "
To the Imperial Household Large kerchiefs.....1,000 " "
To the Imperial Household Cloth.....3,000 " "
To the Imperial Household Winter hat tassels.....65 catties.
To the Imperial Household summer hat tassels.....1,000 " "
To the Imperial Household T'ung-tsao.....5 "

December 1st.—(1) Chou Heng-chi reports that he took over the seals of office as Director-General of the Grain Transport on November 2nd. He had proceeded direct from Chi-nan Fu to Ching-chiang, being somewhat delayed on the way by the bad state of the roads, and a cold that he caught through exposure to the rain.

(2) The Literary Chancellor of Eukien reports the conclusion, throughout the prefecture of Fung, of the preliminary examinations of intending competitors for the degree of *chi-jen* next year; and also the conclusion of the yearly examination of *shu-tai* graduates throughout the province. Owing to the salutary practice of conducting a part of the examinations *visu voce* no cases of personation of candidates or other irregularities occurred. Memorialist noticed whilst on his tour, that the crops in the neighbourhood of Lien-chiang Hsien, Lo-yuan Hsien, Ning-tse Hsien and Fu-an Hsien had been visited by timely rains, and gave promise of an abundant harvest.—*Rescript*: Noted.

(3) The Tsung-ying reports that on hearing that he had been granted a month's leave, he immediately started for his native place, to catch a far-off glimpse of which he is now pressing forward with the eagerness of a child running to its mother. For the delight he experiences in being permitted, after an absence of twenty years, to revisit once more his ancestral cemetery, he has only to thank the great consideration and sympathy shown to him by His Majesty.

December 2nd.—(1) Memorial from the Governor of Shun-tien. At the time of the great famine, an agency was set on foot by Li Hung-chang at Tientsin for the relief of the refugees that flocked to that place, and a similar institution was shortly afterwards established at Peking called as at Tientsin, the Kuang Jen T'ang. A lease of certain houses in Peking was obtained, and in addition to dispensing outdoor relief, the agency provided a home for destitute women and children who would otherwise have perished from cold and want. The institution has now been in existence several years, and no small amount of good work has been accomplished by it. The directors of this agency have been granted the liberality of Li Hung-chang in a position to purchase eighty-four *chien* of rooms in the Lan-mieh Hui-tung, which have now become the headquarters of the Agency. There are at present within its walls more than two destitute children, ranging from five to fifteen years old, for whom a permanent home and instruction by competent teachers are provided. The are examined monthly as to their proficiency in their studies, and such as are found to be of robust *stature*, and show no aptitude for book work, are taught the rudiments of various handicrafts, that they may be enabled hereafter to earn living for themselves. Connected with the establishment and subsidised by it, is an agency for the support of widows who have vowed a life of chastity, and of their children and such of their husbands' relations as may be dependent upon them. The number of this class of individuals at present maintained by the society is more than three hundred. The income of the society is derived from two sources, voluntary subscriptions, and an annual grant from the Governor-General of Chihli; but its funds are now insufficient to meet the heavy calls upon its resources. Memorialist observes that his Majesty issues donations of grain to many charitable institutions which are opened during the winter months; the Kuang Jen T'ang, however, is open from year's end to year's end, and the results achieved by it are, it may be surmised, proportionately greater. He therefore prays that his Majesty will graciously consent to bestow an annual donation of 300 piculs of grain upon the institution in question, sanctioned by decree, earlier issued.

(2) The Governor of Kiangsi begs that he may be permitted to forward to Tientsin in silver the cost of constructing certain junks, and may be excused the task of building them in his own province. He observes that this course has been adopted for many years, and the result is that there are now no competent shipwrights in

Kiangsi. Moreover, the forwarding of the junks when completed would entail great trouble and delay, and Memorialist considers it preferable to adhere to the course followed by his immediate predecessors. The funds for the construction of the junks are, by regulation, to come from the land tax receipts; but, owing to the heavy subsidies Kiangsi has been called upon to contribute to the support of the troops in the N.W., there is at present no money remaining at Memorialist's disposal on this account. He therefore proposes to borrow the amount from the *Lehin* account and repay it when the necessity for contributing military subsidies has disappeared.

(3) Liu Chin-tang prays that the son of A-k'e-lai-tu, formerly Akim Beg (Local Governor) of Yarkand, may be allowed to succeed to his father's title. A-k'e-lai-tu fought on the side of the Imperial troops on the outbreak of the rebellion in the N.W., and in 1864, was captured by the rebels in a sortie from Yarkand. He was confined for three years at Kuche, and six years at Kashgar, during the whole of which time he remained faithful to his allegiance in spite of the pressure brought to bear upon him. Finally he was executed in prison by order of Yakoub Beg. His family received a Government grant of Tls. 1,100 at the time, and his son being now of age, it is requested that his father's title may descend to him.—*Referred to the Yamen concerned*.—*N. C. Daily News*.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON COLONEL HOPE, V.C.

In the Common Pleas, on Dec. 13 and 14, sitting at the Guildhall, before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury, the case of *Hope v. Russell* was taken. It was an action of libel, by Lieut.-Col. William Hope, V.C., of the 1st Surrey Rifles, against Dr. William Howard Russell, editor and proprietor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*. The plaintiff, in combination with General Ripley, had effected improvements in the Shrapnel projectile, and produced a General Campaign Medal, of the Ordnance Department; and on Aug. 26, 1880, the defendant published an article, in the course of which it was said—"It is really an outrage to hold General Campbell up to opprobrium as a 'responsible autocrat,' who has rejected off-hand a splendid offer of an established and novel ordnance system." There were some other comments, and afterwards it was said, "As Col. Hope, having had his say in our columns, applied himself to the publication of an offensive letter where he knew it would be welcome, he may henceforth air his grievances in other quarters, just as he has sent his artillery pigs to another market." The main questions raised were whether what had been published by the defendant exceeded the bounds of fair comment. Mr. Aston Q.C., and Mr. Mark Napier appeared for the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General, Mr. Petheram, Q.C., and Mr. Earle for the defendant. The examination of Col. Hope having been concluded, Dr. Russell was called and stated that he himself wrote the article in question. "When he did this he did not know Col. Hope in any way, and had no ill-feeling against him. He wrote it simply as a comment upon a public question in which he took an interest. He was also examined as to various expressions used in the article, some of which, he explained, did not apply to the plaintiff at all. It was stated that, on Sept. 28, the defendant was required to insert an apology for the "statements reflecting on the honour of Col. Hope, and imputing to him unworthy motives." The witness said, that on Oct. 2 he inserted a paragraph in reference to a letter which the plaintiff had published, and in which it was stated that no attack had been made upon the plaintiff. The jury, although they expressed an opinion that one passage in the article written was not fair comment, were unable to agree on the question of damages, and were discharged after being locked up for some hours.—*Overland Mail*.

A fire has caused damage to the extent of £10,000 and destroyed about three parts of the iron and brass bedstead manufactory of Mr. Andrew Sharp, in Campbellfield street, Glasgow. The building was about half a mile in extent. About 60 hands have been thrown idle.

Three more sub-Commissioners have been appointed under the Land Act. It is also stated that the Crown prosecutors have received instructions to prepare the strongest cases of agrarian outrage for prosecution. In the event of the juries refusing to find verdicts, appeal will be made to Parliament for powers to dispose of such cases without the intervention of the jury.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, with the next English mail, left Singapore on Saturday morning at eight o'clock, and will arrive here on the night of the 3rd or morning of the 4th February.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. steamship *City of Tokio*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 7th January, and is due here on or about the 7th February.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The direct steamers, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the 21st January, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 8th February.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. steamer *Sumatra*, from Bombay, left Singapore at noon on the 25th January, and may be expected to arrive here on the 1st February.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Diamond* left Singapore for this port on the 26th January, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd February.

The E. and A. steamer *Dowen* left Sydney on the 14th January, and is due here on or about the 8th February.

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE PARIS OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY
HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY WILL GIVE A PERFORMANCE ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING
FEBRUARY 1ST, 1882,
AT THE ABOVE THEATRE, OF MEILAC AND

HALEVY'S COMIC OPERA
"LE PETIT DUC,"
MUSIC BY LEOCOCQ.

DIRECTEUR, M. FONTET.

Dress Circle \$2
Pit \$1
Tickets to be had at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's
Doors open at Half-past Eight, commence at Nine o'clock.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1882.

